(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore Through Paradip Port

6899. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of SURACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total metric tonnes of cargo handled by Paradip Port during the last three years, year-wise, alongwith the value thereof;

(b) whether due to the shortfall in iron ore exports the port has not been able to achieve its targets; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to increase the iron are export through this Port?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The total volume of cargo handle by Paradip Port during the last three years and value of traffic is as under:–

Year	*Target (in lakh MT)*	*Cargo handled (in lakh MT)*	*Value of Traffic (Rs. in crores)*
1991-92	72.90	72.97	1395.69
1990-91	63.20	68.84	769.40
1989-90	65.88	61.84	711.95

(b) No, Sir. The Port has achieved its targets.

(c) Does not arise.

Meeting with Foreign Investors in Geneva

6900. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting is proposed to be held with foreign investors in Geneva in May, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the scope of foreign investment in the country is likely to be increased thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). A meeting is being organised in Geneva in May 1992 by the World Economic Forum which will focus on increased opportunities of trade and investment in India after the initiatives announced in the Union Budget and the liberalisations in trade and investment policies. The participation of a business delegation from India will provide opportunities for close interaction between Indian and other businessmen which can translate into specific joint ventures in this country.

[Translation]

Credit-Deposit Ratio of Banks in U. P.

6901. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Reserve Bank of India to lift the ban imposed on the payment of funds for road construction and setting up of power sub-stations;

(b) if so, whether the Government have issued directives to change the credit-deposit ratio in the branches of various banks functioning in U. P.; and

(c) whether arrangement is being made to ensure that loan is distributed at lower rate of interest to small scale industries, medium industries and rural industries in U. P. keeping in view the exiting rate of interest on loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requesting the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government of India to make available credit through the commercial banks operating in the State to execute infrastructural projects such as roads, bridges, fly-overs, sub-stations, etc. However, the consistant stand of RBI has been that large scale capital expenditure to be incurred by public sector undertakings in constructing infrastuctural facilities such as dams, bridges, roads, electricity generation and supply, etc. whether for creation of fresh facilities or for replacement/modernisation of existing ones, should be funded from the budgetary resources of the concerned state, of the Centre, as the case may be. The State Government has already been apprised of the above views of RBI.

(b) The credit deposit ratio to Uttar Pradesh as at the end of March 1989, 1990 and 1991 as well as the All India average for the same period is given below:

	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	
	Uttar Pradesh	All India
March '89	47.0	65.4
March '90	47.0	65.8
March '91	45.8	66.2

The credit deposit ratio cannot be the sole indicator of economic development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposit in a particular State or Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of the State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructure facilities and availability of required inputs and marketing outlets for agricultural, industrial production etc. Nevertheless, the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among various states in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase the flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas.

(c) Interest rates of advances of scheduled commercial banks are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India taking into account a number of factors like the relative priorities accorded to various sectors of the economy/sections of population, the growth rate of the economy and its sub-sectors, the rate of

inflation, the pace of monitary expansion, the cost of raising resources by banks and the profitability of banks. Changes are made by the Reserve Bank of India in the structure of interest rates from time to time in the light of the emigrating developments in the economy. The interest rates on advances are uniformaly applicable to all bank loans throughout the country and no concession is made for borrowers in a particular State.

[English]

Silk Production

6902. SHRI C. P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:
SHRI K. R. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of silk in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total assistance obtained from the World Bank for increasing the production of silk in the country; and

(c) any other taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost the silk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) World Bank assistance of Rs. 102 crores was obtained for implementation of Karnataka Sericulture Project-I. The National Sericulture Project presently under implementation envisages financial assistance of Rs. 283.2 crores from the World Bank & Rs. 40 crores from Swiss Development Cooperation besides Central/State investment of Rs. 65.7 crores and Institutional Credit of Rs. 166.4 crores.

(c) In order to boost the silk production in the country, the Central Silk Board is supplementing the efforts of various State Governments by providing necessary support through its country-wide network of Research, Extension & Training units. Besides, the Central Silk Board is implementing a number of assistance programmes/ scheme to encourage the farmers to take up sericulture.